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Monarchs and despots are the children, too often, of great revolutions, begun for other purposes. The vital spirit of liberty must be indeed strong which can withstand the tread of a million armed men under the command and guidance of one man, and disciplined into obedience to his single will. Not only must he have the highest and noblest love of liberty, but he must be gifted with the most perfect wisdom and firmness to withstand the natural impulse of the power he has toward despotic rule. Under such circumstances a weak man may become a despot from the natural growth of the tremendous authority he holds. He may be wise enough to see the impending danger, but he must be firm enough to resist it. Mr. Lincoln may be well enough informed to know that certain acts are the sure foot-marks of despotism, but too weak to resist their influences which make him yield to them. The acquisition of power and the necessities of state made the first Caesar, in everything but name, Emperor. Cromwell became a patriot and Republican to end a protector and dictator. Out of the revolutions of France sprung Napoleon the Great and the scarcely less great Napoleon the Third. In all these, except perhaps, the first, the object was the preservation or acquisition of constitutional liberty.

Our war was a necessity. The Southern States had rejected our Constitution, and by it warped upon constitutional liberty. It was commenced to enforce this and nothing else. Whenever we cease to war to enforce that Constitution, we cease to have any just cause for the war. Every departure from the Constitution weakens the cause. Every interference with the personal liberty of the citizen is a justification of rebellion. They are all steps to that despotism which is the natural growth of power unchecked by laws. We need but allude to the grave departures from the Constitution by the present Administration in trampling on the habeas corpus act, the freedom of speech and of the press. They are notorious, but they are acts to be corrected by the ballot-box. We know if ever a people had a right to know that, through Mr. Lincoln may deprecate these acts, he is too weak to resist them. It is the people who must correct this evil. But there is an evil greater than these, since it destroys the remedy which we have to apprehend. It is absurd to talk of correcting trouble by the ballot-box when the military are instructed or permitted to interfere with its free exercise, as in the recent elections in this State.

We would rejoice to feel assured that this cause was to be exceptional—but no other State was to be subjected to what we have had to endure. We may console ourselves with the thought that there will not be any direct interference in any free State with this sacred right. It is hardly possible that it will be again attempted; but there is one effort studiously and persistently made that is pregnant with danger. We mean the earnest, undeviating and prolonged struggle of one party in the North to induce the army to enter actively into opposition to the other party. To effect this no pains are spared, no falsehood is too gross to be repeated and urged, all sacrifice of personal and public honor are justified. The General-in-Chief publicly avows the object to crush that party with the soldiery. Every Republican paper justifies or condones at this intention. The soldier in the field is taught to believe that one party is his enemy. These slanders are studiously propagated. Papers asserting it largely circulated. The proofs to correct it are kept from the soldier in the field. He sees but one side, and draws his conclusions accordingly. Let us suppose these demagogues succeed; the army as a body enlisted in crushing out one party; the power to wield this tremendous instrument in the hands of fanatics; does it not seem that the day will be the day of their success. Only by the calmness and wisdom of the people, and the prudence of the army, can this be averted.

Charleston harbor is not an easy place to occupy, to judge from the map before us, and Gen. Gillmore deserves great credit for what he has already effected. On the northeast corner of Sullivan's Island is a battery. Directly west of this, on the other end of the island, is Fort Moultrie, commanding the entrance to the harbor. A little northwest of this is Battery Bee, commanding in part the main entrance and Hog Island Channel. Opposite this, and to the southwest, is the famous Fort Sumter, in the center of the channel. South of this, on Morris Island, on the opposite side of the channel from Moultrie, are Forts Gregg and Wagner, now in our possession. A little to the west of these are two rebel batteries on James Island.

All of these command the main entrance, and have to be passed before the main harbor is entered. Directly west of this, on James Island, is a rebel battery and Fort Johnson, commanding the south channel; north of this, about two miles from Charleston, is Fort Ripley, commanding the south channel, Folly Island channel and Hog Island channel. On the opposite side of the harbor from Fort Johnson are two batteries commanding Hog Island channel. At the mouth of Shem creek, six or eight hundred yards in the harbor, is another battery. West of Fort Ripley, about half a mile or less, is Castle Pinckney. These all command, to some extent, the main harbor, and have to be passed or silenced before possession can be taken of Charleston, unless Beauregard surrenders to the Greek fire. The front of the city on the peninsula is defended by batteries, and at the mouth of James Island creek is another battery. On Ashley river, at the mouth of Wappoo creek, in the rear of the city of Charleston, is still another, and these form the main defenses of Charleston. To these are to be added the obstructions of the channels by heavy chains, floating batteries, torpedoes, and iron-clads.

If Gen. Gillmore goes up the south side, he has swampy, sandy head, with four or five batteries to pass; if on the north side, he has five or six; so it can be seen that it is not light task, and those who expect a speedy surrender do not count the amount of resistance to be overcome.

There may be other batteries, but these are all known. It is possible that Beauregard may be forced to make battle on James Island for the city, if he risks his army at all in a

general engagement. The probabilities we leave to wiser military critics than ourselves. We only give its defenses as put down on reliable maps.

WHAT'S PHILOSOPHY OF SLAVERY.—This interesting volume upon the vexed subject of slavery has been laid upon our table. The author's views, if not new altogether in their conclusions, are entirely original in the manner of treating the subject. No one can charge upon him that he has not sought to trace to their source the institution of slavery, if they deny that he has found it. He argues from the premises that as each created thing in the vegetable and animal kingdom was so made as only to reproduce permanently its own kind, using the illustration of the various common grains—wheat, barley, rye, &c. From this he deduces that it would be absurd to expect wheat to produce rye, or rye barley, that there never was a unity of grain. In like manner he urges that the human family, governed by the same laws could not be derived from one race. Having thus established, as he believes, the generic distinction between the white and black races, he proceeds, upon scriptural authority, that there was but one human family, properly so called, created in the beginning, from which the white race has descended. If the blacks did not come from this, they must be derived from some inferior race as they could not be produced from the whites. He therefore derives the colored races from the "living creatures" of verse 24 of the first chapter of Genesis, and consequently derives slavery as a divine institution from verses 26 and 28 of the same chapter, giving "man" dominion over the earth. Other branches of the subject are treated in the book, and the novelty of the author's views and the research he has given make it of interest, especially to the speculative philosopher.

Lee's Summer has been making a speech on our foreign relations. He points out the unfriendly words and acts of England and France, and is amazed and disgusted that these powers should take the side of slavery. He assumes this to be a war for and against slavery, and thus he undertakes to point out the enormity and self-delusion of these two powers.

Now, England and France don't know this is a war against slavery on the part of our Government. The President and Congress did it was not in the most solemn manner, and may not England and France believe them, and therefore, see how slavery had anything to do with the contest? Sumner should get our Government to proclaim at once that the abolition of slavery was the object of the war, and then he might call England and France to account for taking the side of slavery. That Colonel John W. Foster did, upon this day, cause to be issued "General Order No. 12," directing all to "abstain from voting for the United States Forces, Henderson, Ky., prescribing an "order to be taken at the election," which order and oath had no foundation in law, and without disqualification, and that said John W. Foster did not right, either civil or military, to issue "General Order No. 12."

That Brigadier General James M. Shackelford, commanding the Brigade, 1st Division, Twenty-third Army corps, at Hurlbut, Illinois, "General Order No. 23" from his headquarters, similar to "General Order No. 12," was issued by him, while the election was in progress, in several of the counties of the Second Congressional District, was controlled; that he published said order before the State of Kentucky was declared under martial law by the General Commanding, and that said John W. Foster did not right, either civil or military, to issue "General Order No. 23."

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